

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8084 號四十八九八第

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1886.

四年禮

號四十月十英港香

PRICE \$2⁵⁰ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 12. WALIS CASTLE, British bark, 625.

H. Keeney, Leguanman 11th September.

Tinubor.—LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

October 12. GILSLAND, British steamer, 1,058.

Wm. Pitts, Shanghai 9th October, General.

—SIEMSEN & Co.

October 13. THALEA, British str., 820, F. D.

Goddard, Foochow 10th, Amoy 11th, and Swatow 12th October, General.—DOUGLAS

LAPRAK & Co.

October 13. TANSU, British steamer, 915, Faw-

est, Whampoa 13th October, General.

—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

October 13. ASHINGTON, British steamer, 800.

Keynes, Newchwang 6th October, and Chefo-

2th General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

October 13. ANIER HEAD, British str., 1,200.

Macy, Kuching 7th October, General.

—ADAMSON, BULL & Co.

October 13. GERAS, German steamer, 340, C.

Ericson, Whampoa 12th October, General.

—SIEMSEN & Co.

October 13. DEVONHURST, Dutch steamer, 1,163.

P. Houthoff, Amoy 12th October, General.

—JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co.

October 13. CHINA, German steamer, 1,063, P.

Haya, Saigon 8th October, Eicosa and Paddy.

—SIEMSEN & Co.

October 13. NINGCHOW, British steamer, 1,735.

Geo. L. Castle, Shanghai via Amoy 12th October.

—ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HANNOVER MASTERS OFFICE.

13TH OCTOBER.

Fangtze, British str., for Shanghai.

Jacob Christensen, Nor. str., for Kuching.

Mamox, British str., for Swatow.

Heperia, German str., for Yokohama.

Tanasi, British str., for Shanghai.

Deschwert, Dutch str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

October 13. SIGNOR, German str., for Hoikow.

October 13. JOHNNE, German str., for Swatow.

October 13. GRATITUDE, British str., for Kuching.

notas.

October 13. ACTIV, Danish str., for Haiphong.

October 13. ESMERALDA, British steamer, for Manila.

October 13. YANGTZE, British str., for Shanghai.

October 13. TAMSU, British str., for Shanghai.

October 13. HEPHERIA, German str., for Yokohama.

October 13. GILSLAND, British str., for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Gilsland, str., from Shanghai—4 Chinese.

Per Ashington, str., from Newchwang, &c.—3

Europeans, and 3 Chinese.

Per Thales, str., from Coast Ports.—Rev. Gib-

son, Messrs. Donaldson and Keats, and 13 Chineses.

Per Deschwert, str., from Amoy—20 Chinese.

Per China, str., from Saigon—10 Chinese.

Per Ningkow, str., from Shanghai; &c.—470

Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Activ, str., from Haiphong.—Mr. Geo. B.

Hutton.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Gilsland, from Shanghai

9th October, reports during the passage had light

winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer Ningkow, from Shanghai

via Amoy 12th October, reports experienced a steady rain and fine weather from Amoy to port.

The British steamer Ashington, from New-

chwang 6th October, and Chefo 7th, reports

experienced fresh monsoon and fine weather

throughout the passage.

The British steamer Anier Head, from Kuching

7th October, reports had moderate N.E. to S.E. winds throughout. Barometer ranging

from 29.86 to 30.15.

The British steamer Thales, from Foochow

10th October, Amoy 11th, and Swatow 12th, re-

ports had fresh N.E. winds and fine weather

throughout. In Foochow H.M.S. Bridge and str.

Fu-wei. In Amoy H.M.S. Rambler and str.

Ningkow. In Swatow str. Peria Chua Chow

Kao and Canton.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

2. Fushan, Chinese str., from Hongkong.

3. Telamon, British str., from Hongkong.

3. Diamant, British str., from Hongkong.

4. Hector, British str., from Foochow.

5. Pochil, British str., from Amoy.

6. Heine, British str., from Swatow.

7. Haiphong, British str., from Foochow.

8. Haicourt, British str., from Tamsu.

9. Lennox, British str., from Shanghai.

10. Dabring, German str., from Hongkong.

11. Thales, British str., from Hongkong.

12. Fokien, British str., from Hongkong.

13. Don Junc, Spanish str., for Manila.

14. Rock Po Chum, p-for Foochow.

15. Deschwert, Dutch str., for Swatow.

16. Poche, British str., for Shanghai.

17. Fornax, British str., from Tamsu.

18. Fornax, British str., from Hongkong.

19. Pochil, British str., from Amoy.

20. Fornax, British str., from Amoy.

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Daily Press Office, January 1886.

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
L I M I T E D .

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1886.

country, it is not likely that the Press can flourish as an exponent of free opinion. The merchants and traders do not support mandarin-inspired journals, though they will doubtless approve of the action taken by the Kwangtung Authorities in advocating publicity for all cases of robbery occurring in the province. But they have no faith in official organs, and take little interest in their personal safety. Hence the papers started in China are not likely to meet with the support which the Press has obtained in Japan, where it enjoys a large amount of liberty, and exercises its privilege of criticism with great freedom, sometimes indeed outstepping the bounds of moderation, and incurring a Government prosecution. The Chinese people are not absolutely without the means of expressing their disgust with official acts, for they can and often do resort to the issue of anonymous placards and leaflets in which officials are denounced and public indignation excited. But such expressions of opinion would be impossible in a newspaper, for they would involve its prompt suppression and the confiscation of its owners and editors. There is absolutely no freedom of the Press in China, and so long as this is the fact, there can be no healthy and intelligent public opinion in the Empire.

The statement published by the Japanese Mail on the Hongkong Opium Commission, and which was reproduced in these columns, has called forth a leader from the *N. C. Daily News*, which will be found below. Our Shanghai contemporary appears to be much exercised on the matter, and to have taken a very pessimistic view of the labours of the Commission, which it wrongly assumes to have been disadvantageous to the interests of the Colony. It is to be regretted that discussion should have been commenced on such insufficient grounds. We learn, on inquiry, that it was arranged among the Commissioners that the results of the conference were to be considered confidential until the Home Authorities had been communicated with, more especially as certain important matters remain to be arranged before any new departure can be taken. In fact the *status quo* will probably be preserved for some months. It is needless to say that Hongkong may be trusted to do all it can in furtherance or protection of its own interests, though naturally different views may prevail as to how those interests lie. One thing we are assured of at all events, that the collection of duty in this Colony is not part of the new arrangement arrived at by the Commission. We think that it is only fair to all concerned to await its publication before attempting to criticise a scheme concerning the particulars of which the public are still in the dark. If we are rightly informed, however, Hongkong stands in no possible danger of losing its freedom as a port or its prestige as a British Colony. The following is the article from the *Daily News*:

An article, founded on information which the Editor has been received in Tokyo, gives a full account of the 3rd instant with Admiral Sir George Grey, the commander-in-chief of the Fleet, and the *Shen-pao*. All of whom have been sentenced to death for having done their best to defend their country against the French, have been sent to Nagasaki to await Imperial examination before their execution.

The *Shen-pao* states that the Provincial Judge of Kwangtung has instructed the editor of the *Kenkyo-pao*, the new paper lately started in Canton, to publish full particulars of cases of robbery which come to his knowledge, so that the District Magistrates will not be able to hide anything from their superiors. The Judge was apprehensive last year, being owned by Chinese, that the new paper would be suppressed before any new departure can be taken. In fact the *status quo* will probably be preserved for some months. It is needless to say that Hongkong may be trusted to do all it can in furtherance or protection of its own interests, though naturally different views may prevail as to how those interests lie. One thing we are assured of at all events, that the collection of duty in this Colony is not part of the new arrangement arrived at by the Commission. We think that it is only fair to all concerned to await its publication before attempting to criticise a scheme concerning the particulars of which the public are still in the dark. If we are rightly informed, however, Hongkong stands in no possible danger of losing its freedom as a port or its prestige as a British Colony. The following is the article from the *Daily News*:

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EXTRACT.

JOHNNY'S TIMELY SUGGESTION. There's a boy up on Park street who will never work old chain or buy a suited mine. His father, who is a well-known business gentleman, has been contemplating an outing to the Sooie Sainte Marie lately, next month, and has promised to take the lad along to learn how to use a trout rod. Naturally enough, Johnny has talked and dreamed of little besides trout fishing ever since the promise was made; has breakfast is red and lines into the dining-room and angled for imaginary "speckled beauties" daily, occasionally hooking the bairn, until to end the confusion and catastrophe, the father has been endeavoring to so remodel his plans as to permit him to make the trip at once and give the bairn a chance for its life.

MEXICO'S FIGHTING STRENGTH. Mexico contains at the present time a population of over eleven millions. It is thus that seven-tenths of the population are composed of docile Indians or half-breeds, but it must not be forgotten that this same class of people furnishes the most excellent fighting material. They can live on the smell of an oil lamp, march most incredible distances, suffer all sorts of hardships, uncomplainingly, and are, as a general rule, fearless of death. If Mexico could apply to her people the same principles of military organization that are applied in Germany, France, and some other European nations, she could place in line an army of not less than 450,000 fighting men. The financial resources of the country would not, however, admit of the calling into arms of more than one-half of the number of men at one time. Thus, while the resisting power of Mexico might be set down at about 300,000 men, to be employed successfully as occasion might require, she could hardly, by her greatest effort, place in the campaign at any one period over 250,000 soldiers.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION. Recently the French public was agitated by the discovery of the body of a gentle girl who was found dead in a sequestered street in the suburbs of Paris. There were no marks of violence; but the circumstances were so suspicious that no doubt was entertained, either by the police or the public, that death was due to crime. For some days the journals were full of wild theories as to the motives which might have prompted the murder of the interesting victim. The real circumstances of the case, as now ascertained, are a trifle less romantic, but are sufficiently curious, from several points of view, to merit a passing remark. At the post-mortem examination, which was made in the usual course of events at the Morgue, it was discovered that death was due to suffocation caused by impaction in the larynx of a collection of those restless and enterprising worms, the *Ascaris lumbricoides*, which the child had presumably vomited, but not ejected. Not the least remarkable feature in the case is the explanation afforded by the parents of their conduct in the matter. Terrified by the sudden death of the child, which nothing had foretold or could explain, they had preferred depositing the body in a quiet unrequested end to risking the malicious remarks and innuendoes of the neighbors, and of that dread official, the concierge. Rather than face this and a possible trial for manslaughter, they, in a fit of desperation, resorted to the reprehensible plan which excited so lively an interest in French society. The cause of death is one which deserves to be recorded in the annals of legal medicine.—*British Medical Journal*.

A JUVENILE DELINQUENT. It is well known that people seldom die in Orléans. When anyone there gets tired of life, he generally finds it necessary to remove to another parish. Many of the inhabitants, however, don't seem even to tire of life, and remain in their native soil till their eyes are past all reasoning. Colonel Andrew McDowell, when he returned from the wars, one day up to an old man sitting idly on a big stone by the roadside, "Will you come up with me old man?" took off his bonnet, and wiped his eyes and said: "Thank you." "I welcome home again, lad," "Thank you," said the colonel, adding, after a pause, "I should scarcely know your face if you're not Nathan M'Clouiby!" "You're right, fool!" says Nathan. "It's just me, lad." "You must be a good lad now, Nathan," says the colonel. "I'm no sergeant-laid," was the reply. "I'm just turn'd a honest." "Hundred!" says the colonel, raising a wail, "you must be all that; but the idea of a man of a hundred sitting blubbering like this, what could you go to cry about?" "It was my father, I didn't mean to," said Nathan, bubbling again. "He put me out, so we did." "Your father?" said the colonel, astonished. "Is your father alive yet?" "D'ye see, ay," replied Nathan. "I ken that the day tae my sorrow." "Where is he?" says the colonel. "What an age he must be. I would like to see him." "O, he's up in the barn, there," says Nathan. "He's no a horrid, gaudy labourer the noo, either." Then he went up to the farm together and found the father busily threshing the barley with the big flail, tearing on at a fast rate. Seeing Nathan and the bird coming in he stopped and saluted the colonel, who after inquiring how he was asked him what he had struck Nathan for. "The young rascal!" says the father, "he's done wi' him; he's never oot o' mischief; I had to tie him this mornin' for cloddin' stanes at his grandfather."—*American Paper*.

HEAD-GEAR IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The hopes excited by the death of Louis XV. expressed themselves in head-dresses surrounded by ears of wheat. A complete revolution in favour of simplicity seemed probable, for Maria Antoinette fully appreciated the freedom it gave. But fashion seems strong as fate; the young Queen took the virus, and with the aid of her milliner, Mme. Bertin, and her hairdresser, Edmund, she reopened the mad dance in fashion, so preposterous, that, sending her portrait to her mother, the Empress Maria Theresa, it was returned with the remark that there was some mistake, for the portrait of an actress had been received, and not that of a Queen of France. This, however, was Maria Antoinette's idea of her vocation: "I am on the stage," she said, "and shall be hissed or applauded." Not only her mother, but her brother, the Emperor Joseph II., was annoyed by this weakness. When the latter came to see her at Paris, he could not suppress his vexation. Seeing her one day laying on the rough very thick, preparatory to going to the play, he said, pointing to a lady in the room whose face was blazed with paint: "A little more under the eyes; lay on the rouge like a fury, as that lady does."

However, it is doubtful whether Maria Theresa herself could have resisted such a legion of dress as possessed the Court at Versailles. They lay all round in ambush, and found their advantage in the young Queen's craving for dressing her head (III.). One day she saw the Duc de Luynes in uniform; his hat adorned with a most magnificent plume of white heron feathers. The Duke being told the Queen admired the plume, offered it to her. It was accepted and worn; whereupon the donor supposed he had made a conquest, and became so insulted that the Queen said, "That man shall never again come within my doors."

Aloud, 1775, the feathered head-dress, resided in chinax, The Duchess of Devonshire, was adorned with an ostrich feather, more than four feet long, and she was a reigning queen in the domain of fashion, there was quite a rage for towering feathers. As on former occasions, the ladies became so talkative that they could not enter the door of any room. Queen Charlotte tried to stop the practice by for-

bidding feathers at Court; but nothing succeeded until Foote appeared as Lady Pontewaze, with a head-dress at least a yard wide, and no doubt correspondingly high, stuck full of feathers. The King and Queen, who were present, greatly enjoyed the caricature, and to heighten the joke, the whole apparatus of feathers, hair and wool fell off the Lady Pontewaze waddled off the stage. In the same year Madame Campan relates in her memoirs how Marie Antoinette one day found a peacock feather on her toilet-table.

Of course it went on to her head; the effect pleased her; she sat on a second, then she added some ostrich feathers. The King came in at the moment; never had he seen a head so well dressed.—*Magazine of Art for September*.

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"Yes, Johnny, I was there three days."

"Did you go fishing?"

"Yes, Charles McCarthy and I were out trouting every day."

"Did you catch any fish?"

"Lots of them. Had 'em for breakfast. I filled my vest full of them every morning."

Johnny gazed upon the vast expanse of vest front for a moment and then "brought down the house" by exclaiming:

"Pi, let's go somewhere else where the fish hasn't all been caught!"—*Detroit Free Press*.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GONDOWNA at 1 per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.—NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881.

NORTE GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT ANNUAL INSURANCES to the extent of \$35,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

CAL EDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for the term of one year.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, January 1882.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned Agents of the above Company are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1882.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1855.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED (OF CALCUTTA).

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

GIBB: LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1852.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents of the above Company are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January 1882.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to PREPARE RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-class Euro $\frac{1}{2}$ Net per Annum.

On First-class Gold $\frac{1}{2}$ Net per Annum.

And Mercurius $\frac{1}{2}$ Net per Annum.

On Gold $\frac{1}{2}$ Net per Annum.

On Coal $\frac{1}{2}$ Net per Annum.

On Petroleum $\frac{1}{2}$ Net per Annum.

On First-class Chinese $\frac{1}{2}$ Net per Annum.

On Second-class Chinese $\frac{1}{2}$ Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAKIE & CO., Agents for Phenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (\$100,000), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

EDWARD S. T. COOPER, Esq.

CHAN HUP, Esq.

YAO CHONG PENGO, Esq.

CHAN LI CHOU, Esq.

CO. MOI CHUEN, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 2 Queen's Road-West.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1881.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurance as follows:

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-JAUNCH MORNING STAR.

Rough Daily Weather Report PEDDAH'S WEATHER AND TIDE-TABULAR at the following hours.—This Time Table will take effect from the 15th April 1885.

WEEK DAYS.

Leaves Leaves Leaves

Kowloon 7.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M.

Colombia 8.30 " 7.30 " 8.00 "

8.50 " 9.00 " 9.15 "

9.30 " 10.00 " 10.15 "

10.45 " 12.30 P.M. 12.45 P.M.

12.45 P.M. 1.30 " 2.00 "

2.00 " 2.30 " 3.00 "

3.00 " 3.30 " 4.00 "

4.15 " 4.50 " 5.10 "

5.00 " 5.15 " 5.40 "

5.45 " 6.15 " 6.45 "

7.00 " 7.45 " 7.45 "

7.45 " 8.00 " 8.00 "

8.00 " 8.30 " 8.30 "

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